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His Musical Career

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Chronicles of Bloom Center Selig Comedy in Two Acts

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Music by the Princess Orchestra Matinee 2.30 Evening 7.00-8.30 Admission - Children 5c Adults 10c

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Member of the Associated Press. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

The listers will be on your trail in a short time.

Do it now—get your dog licensed. The time for action without extra expense expires April 1.

It should be remembered to the credit of the young man who walked across Lake Champlain to enlist in the army, and who arrived with both feet frozen, that he did not have cold feet when he started.

One of the apt remarks about preparedness comes from the Baltimore American, which says: "Like a pair of rubber boots, an adequate army is badly in the way until needed, and then it is wanted badly."

Foster of Gloucester, kicked out of the legislature, is a marked man in Massachusetts. Most of the "I need the money" brand of politicians are clever enough to turn their tricks in such a way that the public is kept in the dark, but there was no difficulty in catching Foster with the goods.

The heavy falls of snow in March cause people to grunt and growl, but they are of great value. They enable the lumbermen to continue their work and to fill the millyards with logs, and so increase the amount of labor to be employed next summer.

When it comes to business affairs clergymen are often weaklings. Their training is along lines which does not give them capacity or judgment in money values. The case of a Brooklyn divine who lost a fortune in wildcat schemes attracted great attention a few months ago, and now Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who figured in a sensational way in the exposure of vice in New York, appears in court as a dupe who dropped \$83,000 into the treasury of a concern which was already bankrupt.

There is one feature of the news which seems to bear strongly on the prospects of the outcome of the great European war. The former superiority of the German guns seems at last to have been matched, or more than matched, by the effectiveness of the French guns. We are not informed about their inventions or whether the calibre of their big guns is equal to that of the weapons with which the Germans made such short work of the supposedly formidable defenses of Antwerp.

The possibility of this country entering war during the year is being held before the Southern cotton planter as a final and convincing reason for making him pay less attention to cotton and more to food supplies. W. G. C.

Harding, the Southern member of the federal reserve board, in a recent speech said: "Let us suppose things turn out this year as some optimists predict. Suppose peace should be restored and there springs up a greatly increased demand for cotton. Under such conditions a large crop would, of course, sell for a great deal of money, but with the experience of 1910 and 1911 before us, is there any reason to doubt that a moderate crop would sell for still more? On the other hand, suppose war continues; suppose unhappily this country should become involved—and remember that in times of stress, when it comes to a choice between something to eat and something to wear, food must be provided at any cost, while new clothes can wait—then I ask, would we not be far better off with a moderate supply of cotton and an abundance of food supplies?"

Qualifications of Voters. (Rutland News.) "This resulting local tax burden growing out of the state legislation militates in favor of the same requirements as to taxation for voting in both state and town meetings. To say this is not to argue either for or against the requirement of the payment of a tax as an essential to the exercise of the right of suffrage, but to indicate the desirability of uniformity either one way or the other."

The contemporary is right. There should be uniformity in the qualifications of legal voters, both locally and at state elections. At first blush it might seem that the citizen who does not pay his taxes should at least be debarred from having any voice in city, town or state affairs where the election involves the raising of money. But the raising of money and its expenditure is well-nigh inseparably connected with every measure which comes before the people at election time and it would seem as though the man who did not pay his taxes, which is the best indication in the world of his interest in civic affairs, should thereby be disqualified from having any voice in the management or in the policy of the institution in which he has no interest.

Where Credit Is Due. (Randolph Herald and News.) The editor of The Advance can hardly be taking himself seriously when he assumes more credit for the adoption of the direct primary than he accords to former Lieutenant-Governor Howe. Mr. Howe advocated the direct primary in Vermont and introduced and promoted primary bills in the legislature long before Editor Howard ever expected to glorify this state with his presence. And it is our opinion—perhaps not worth a rush, but entertained nevertheless—that Mr. Howe's communication in behalf of the primary, published shortly before election, in the state of uncertainty that existed, was directly responsible for votes enough to put it across. Editor Howard bore his part, doubtless, but it is ridiculous for him to compare his work on this issue with that of Mr. Howe—in Vermont at least.

Thank You. (Vergennes Enterprise and Vermonter.) The Brattleboro Daily Reformer has just entered on its fourth year. The Daily Reformer has long since justified its right to exist, and it is a pleasure to note that it is keeping pace with the community which it serves. Not many towns the size of Brattleboro can boast so good a daily. Its editorial page is one of the brightest in Vermont, its new columns up to the minute, and its miscellany selected with the care that makes it an all-around interesting newspaper, always welcome to the exchange table.

WEST BRATTLEBORO

Mrs. W. A. Harris, who has been ill with grip, is improving. Elmer Johnson was in Springfield, (Vt.), yesterday on business.

James Gibson of Mendowbrook road is ill with grip and under the care of a physician.

The cooking class of the Industrial league met this morning in the home of Mrs. O. G. Covey.

Miss Pihl, substitute teacher at the academy, who is ill in her home in Lowell, Mass., is no better.

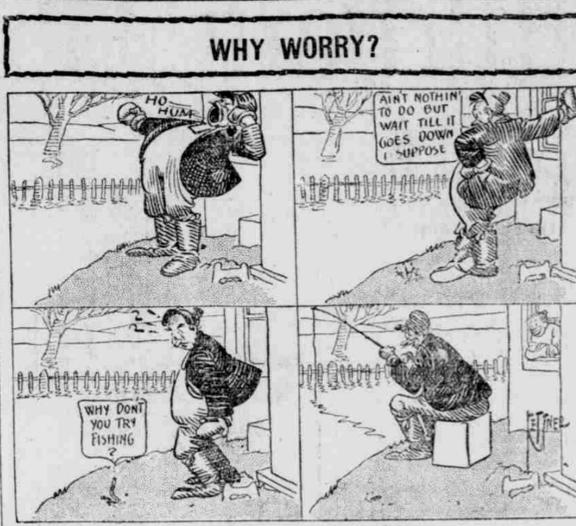
Matthew Barber of Greenfield, who had been here on account of the illness of his brother, H. W. Barber, returned to Greenfield today.

Miss Ruth Weatherhead of Springfield, Mass., is expected today to spend Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Weatherhead.

Mrs. Ernest Whitney of the east village is caring for Mrs. Rhoda Sargent. Mrs. Haskins, who had been caring for her, was obliged to go to her home.

Miss Alice Nicholas was discharged from the Melrose hospital yesterday. She had been there five weeks with an injury to one knee, caused while coasting. John Tucker, who had been in the Melrose hospital two weeks following an operation for appendicitis, was discharged from there Thursday.

In the death of Dr. Edward O. Whipple, the town of Danby and the state of Vermont loses one who for many years had been active in the medical profession. He was born in Athens, June 29, 1830, and when young took up the study of medicine. He graduated from the Castleton medical college in 1847 and in 1848 opened an office in Danby, where he ever since remained and had an extensive practice until a few years ago, when, having reached the age of 91 years, he was compelled to give it up. He also practiced dentistry.



RANN-DOM REELS Howard L. Rann of shoes-and ships -and sealing wax-of cabbages-& kins

THE COMPLEXION The complexion is an ornamental attachment to the feminine front-piece. Sometimes this attachment is put on by nature and an outdoor life, but if necessary an excellent substitute can be obtained at any first-class drug-store. There are several varieties of hand-sewed complexions, ranging from the genteel Cleopatra pallor to the ardent crimson effect peculiar to the Indian squaw. Some of the best complexions produced in any country are known to be seen on the American stage, and consist of four layers of cheek-bone paint and one application of eyebrow paste. When viewed at close range, this combination produces an effect similar to gazing on a futurist picture of a storm at sea.

[Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service]

At the Library The Book of Thrift

A commonsense book which tells you why and how to save and what to do with your savings: is the result of much study, observation and experience. The author evidently agrees with Frank Crane that "the most unmitigated curse of the United States is the lack of thrift."

This book is the result of work with classes in the Course in Commerce in the University of Wisconsin and is written for those who are in business, or who intend to enter business. It contains in systematic form the principles embodied in the best modern business letters and gives the real standard of the language of business letters—not "business English" but good English. Among the points fully discussed are—The Opportunity of Business Letters, Appearance and Correctness, Directions for Specific Types of Letters, and Principles of Effective Writing.

Electric Cooking, Heating, and Cleaning, Maud Lancaster. This American edition of the best English work on the important questions of electric cooking, heating, and cleaning is written for the countless thousands of housewives in America to acquaint them with the practical uses of these time and labor-saving devices. The advantage of electric lighting is now fully established and beyond question, and it is hoped that in the near future all housewives may revel in the bliss of possessing an electric kitchen and electricity throughout the house generally. That electric cooking is the ideal way may be proven by the fact that for hundreds of years it has been known that moderate, uniform, and constant heat are the chief requirements in successful cooking; these requirements are met when the cooking is done by electricity. The author deals chiefly with the electrically-operated appliances used in the ordinary household and illustrates each, and supplies important charts showing the advantages of using electricity in the home.

Keeping in Condition, H. H. Moore. We quote from Mr. Hetherington's introduction as it gives the scope of the book. "This book gives boys a practical guide for training in its larger sense of training for manhood. The essentials involved in training—exercise, fresh air, diet, rest, and the control of inner force—are explained and the fact emphasized that all these essentials are necessary for real suc-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure No Alum—No Phosphate

There is yet a larger meaning to this idea of training for manhood. The realization that he is in the chain of heredity must appeal to every boy. Those to whom he may give life in the future have a right to the vigor, steady nerves and clear brain of a wise ancestor. In making this fact clear, the author connects the boy's ideal for himself with the racial ideal. For parents and teachers this book is timely and suggestive. It shifts a large part of sex hygiene from a position of awkward isolation to its natural place as a phase of an idealized yet practical program of training—a training in which the boy's interests and enthusiasms are high.

THE MEANING OF EDUCATION, Nicholas Murray Butler. A revised edition of his book published in 1904, omits two of the original chapters and adds twelve new ones in which he discusses the many new aspects of education. Putnam's Handbook of Universal History, Compiled by G. P. Putnam and revised and continued to date by George Haven Putnam. A series of chronological tables presenting in parallel columns, a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world from the earliest times down to the present day, together with an alphabetical index of subjects. (Sub-title.) The outline is based upon the principle that the study of history and the reading of history should be a study of the relations of events to each other, with an understanding of the cause of these events and the influence brought to bear upon them by the great men and women of history. Wild Bird Guests and How to Entertain Them, Ernest Harlow Baynes. When interest was first awakened in this country for the protection and preservation of wild birds, all efforts were directed to prevent their being killed and to keep disturbing forces

away from their haunts. Today the work is advanced along entirely different lines—To create an interest in and a love for the birds, so that most people will not only have no desire to destroy them but will actually fight to prevent their destruction, and so in time the birds themselves will become as safe as valuable private property. Among the prominent workers in the movement for the protection and preservation of wild birds along these lines is Mr. E. H. Baynes. In his book he reviews the whole subject of bird destruction, by man, by natural enemies and by disease,—gives the economic, aesthetic and moral reasons for protecting birds and in the final chapters tells of his own methods and results in attracting birds. This is the best book so far for the true bird-lover who wishes to establish close and loving relations with his wild bird neighbors.

WHY PAY TIRE BILLS FOR OTHERS—i. e., for RECKLESS DRIVERS

AMERICANS who want their money's worth,—who dislike to pay for the Reckless-driving extravagance of Others,—in the price of their own Tires, should sit up and take notice of following FACTS:— The current Goodrich "Fair-List" price on Tires, is based upon what it costs the largest, and best equipped, Rubber Factory in America to produce them. No "Insurance" Premium added to the NORMAL retail price of Goodrich Tires, in order to protect the Reckless Driver at the expense of the Careful Driver, through a fancy List Price which is high enough to absorb that Premium. The excess Mileage each Goodrich Tire is reasonably certain to deliver, when given reasonable care in driving, thus becomes clear "Velvet" to the Owner of GOODRICH Tires. Money can't make, and can't buy, better Tires of Fabric construction, than Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires, as Test will prove. And, money can't buy the B. F. Goodrich Co. to produce Tires which would discredit the 269 other lines of Rubber Goods made by the B. F. Goodrich Co., for which its name stands Sponsor.

COMPARE prices on Goodrich "Fair-List" Tires with present prices on any other responsible "LARGER-SIZED" Tires (type for type and size for size) than Goodrich Black-Treads, are made in America. Then, Test out at least ONE pair of Goodrich black-tread Tires, on their per-DELIVERED-Mile cost to you, against any other Tires in the field, at any price, and—abide by the Result. Why (if YOU are not a Reckless Driver) should YOU pay MORE than the "BUSINESS" price of the Goodrich Tire, for ANY Fabric Tire in the field? Get a sliver of the new Goodrich "Barefoot" Rubber from your nearest Goodrich Dealer or Branch.

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